Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIAY, JUNE 11, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 24.

Select Poetry.

Trust in God and Do the Right.

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path is dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
Trust in God and do the right.

Let the road be long and dreary,
And its ending out of sight;
Foot it bravely—strong or weary,
Trust in God and do the right.

Perish "policy" and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no party, church, or faction,
Trust no "leaders" in the fight,
But in every word and action
Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no forms of guilty passion,
Fiends can look like angels bright;
Trust no custom, school, or fashion,
Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right.

Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward light;
Star upon our path abiding,
Trust in God and do the right.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Few Things that Everybody ought to Know.

A quart of peas, sown in a shallow box fifteen inches wide by eighteen long, at any time of the year, and cut off when about four or five inches high, and boiled like spinnach, with a little salt makes a delicious dish. The tops of Jerusalem artichokes, cut off about six inches long, and boiled like other greens, makes a capital dish, which partakes, in some degree, of the flavor of the root. Boiled water cress also makes a wholesome and delicious dish. It must not, however, be over-boiled; for impaired constitutions it is invaluable. In April and May, late potatoes should always be peeled some ten or twelve hours, and steeped in cold spring water before they are cooked. This is a great improvement; it makes the potato nearly as good as those dug in October. The proper way to make a cup of good tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practised for these twelve months is this: The teapot is at once filled up with boiling water; then the tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand five minutes before it is used: the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom. The result is that the tea leaves are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.

James Cuthill, London.

CULTIVATION OF TOMATOES.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer thus describes the method of transplanting and growing tomatoes.

My metnod is as follows: Cut with a long-bladed knife the dirt beween the rows of plants each way, to the depth of six or eight inches. Then, with a trowel or spade, carefully take up each plant with as large a ball of earth as possible. Do not trust their removal to careless hands. With a hoe, dig holes three inches deep, set in the plants with the earth attached, and finish by hilling up, making large hills. If the work has been well done, the plants will scarcely wilt under a hot sun. By this method the roots are brought near the surface, to receive the influence of the sun. The fruit is also well exposed to the sun, and my little mounds of tomatoes are not "forever and the day after" in ripening. No watering is necessary, except a little in the holes before transplanting, and then only in a dry time. Trimming off a portion of the side branches close to the main stem, will produce larger and finer fruit. Tomatoes give the greatest yield on a rich soil, but do not ripen fruit so soon as when grown on a poorer one.

REMEDY FOR MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.—One-third and sometimes one-half the gooseberry crop is destroyed every year by mildew. In the spring the bushes are loaded with berries, and a large yield is promised, but before the fruit is ripened a large portion of it is blighted by mildew. A remedy is given by a writer in the Horticulturist, some years since. It is simple and we think worthy of a trial.—The ground on each side of the bush is covered with salt hay to the depth of three inches.—This, the writer says, keeps the ground moist and cool, the salt in the hay attracts moisture from the air and gives it to the bushes. This prevents the sudden changes from hot to dry, which almost immediately causes mildew.

REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO.—An old farmer in Haverford, informs us that he has discovered a certain remedy against the ravages of the Curculio, one of the most dangerous enemies to different kinds of fruit the farmer and the nurserymen have to contend with. His plan is to take lime and slake it to the consistence of thin whitewash. This wash he sprinkles liberally over the fruit tress in the month of May, as soon as the blossoms fall, and while the dew is on, or the trees are wet from a shower. The method of applying it is by means of a common garden pump, or a syringe, such as is used to wash windows. Our informan states that, after an experience of six years he is satisfied that it is effective. The experiment is easily tried, and the cost if it fails, does not amount to anything. For peaches, pears, plums and cherries, it is equally valuable.

SEASONABLE THOUGHTS.—It will be well to bear in mind that all animal and vegetable matter make manure. Everything that will rot in the soil you may consider as furnishing food for plants. Of course there is a great difference in value, but that we will not now stop to discuss. Use this spring all the manure you can scrape up, beg or borrow. In four or five months you will reap the reward. Don't draw out barn-yard manure to the field a great while before you intend to plow it under, or at least spread it. Let the spreading be done evenly.

Any dry time, and the sooner the better, sow plaster on your clover and meadow land. Three or four bushels of unleached ashes, than double this number of leached, will produce a very desirable effect. Top-dressing old meadows is an excellent way to resuscitate them. Good, well rotted barn-yard manure spread over the surface and thoroughly dragged will give them a start that will very likely astonish you. Sometimes it is well to scatter over a little timothy seed before dragging.—Where manure is scarce ashes may be used, either with or without manure, though we prefer both.

After a good deal of observation and some experience we have come to the conclusion that potatoes should be planted as early as possible. In one season out of ten late planting might prove the best, but in the other nine a much better crop will be grown by planting just as early as the ground can be got in order. If you plant for your own use only consult your own taste, but if for market grow only the best kinds and such as will bring a high price, like the Mercer.

If you have light land, and clover sod, you will need nothing better for producing a good crop of sound potatoes.

Nothing is gained by planting corn to early. To keep crows from pulling it up after planting a correspondent wishes us to say that there is nothing like tar, if used right. Put the corn in a heap—say a bushel—then pour on it a pailful of scalding water, and while hot add half a pint of tar. Stir until mixed thoroughly, and dry with plaster. Those who wish to try the important question whether or not we can produce sugar at the North must not forget the Chinese cane.

Do not forget to search thoroughly for the caterpillars' nests in the orchard. A bunch of rags daubed with thick whitewash will bring down the nest or destroy it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CABBAGE PLANTS.—The cut-worm is frequently a source of much annoyance to the gardener as well as destructive to plants. A very simple and effectual remedy against the onslaught of these pests is to provide yourself with a bunch of hickory leaves prior to setting out your plants, then, as you take a plant in hand, also take a leaf and roll it loosely around the stem of the plant, funnel like. The lower edge of the leaf should be some little distance above the roots of the plants, so that about one-half the leaf will protrude above ground. This will form a barrier that the boldest enemy of the worm species will seldom have courage to scale. As to going through the leaf, they will never do it, as they are quite repugnant to such game. This is a remedy that I have always applied with success. It is accessible to all, therefore try it.

Virginia, May, 1858. J. S. F.

Baltimore Sun.

FLOWER BEDS.—The ladies should remember that one of the prime causes why their annual flower seed will not come up is the want of power to force their way through the hard or hardened surface of the soil. Care is usually taken by the ladies in sowing their favorite seeds; they make the soil very nice, rake it a little, and then wonder that nothing or next to nothing appears. If they will examine the little beds they will find that the rains have battered down the soil so as completely to encrust it, forming a barrier through which it is impossible for the seed to penetrate. To remedy this, take your little iron rake and break up the surface finely after each rain; and, if the seeds were good when sown, you will find them to germinate freely.

SALE OF FORT SNELLING.

The Fort Snelling case is set down for consideration in Congress this week. The Committee's Report, with the evidence on which it is based, has now been several weeks before the public, and, up to this hour, none of the statements on which the Committee's conclusions are based have ever been controverted. Not a single Administration journal has ventured to published even a synopsis of the Report of the testimony. That remarkably independent and plunder-hating sheet, *The New-York Herald*, has minted the minority's tedious and sophistical attempt to befog and pettifog the case, so as to screen the depredators from public reprehension; but it has never ventured to let its readers see what the case is against which it rises to the defense of Secretary Floyd and his confederates. Let us, then, refresh the public recollection of the leading points of the case which are not even disputed:

1. The Fort Snelling Reservation lies between the Rivers Mississippi and Minnesota, at their junction, and forms, unquestionably, the finest site for a great commercial city in all Minnesota. St. Paul, six miles below, with the thriving towns surrounding the Falls of St. Anthony, six miles above, have now so great a start that no city erected on the Fort Snelling location may ever overtake them, but its original superiority is manifest. The land is prairie, some of it low and swampy, but at least three-forths of the whole is high, healthy and beautiful. Some of the soil is excellent, but a part is thin, overlaying a white sand, well adapted to cultivation. How much land the Reservation contains, has never been publicly ascertained; though Maj. Eastman of the Army (who had long been stationed there, and knew the ground intimately) was sent out to survey it, and did survey it in part, in April and May of last year. Before he had finished the job, however, he was notified that he had been appointed, along with Mr. Wm. King Heiskell of Virginia, a commissioner to sell the Reservation, and, without completing the survey, they proceeded to sell it, as we shall hereinafter set forth. The Reserve contains from seven to ten thousand acres, worth $20 to $60 per acre, in view of its proximity to several growing cities, if regarded as not itself an eligible site for a city. If we esteem it the proper site for the emporium of the trade of the Minnesota River country (which it certainly was, if it is not still,) its value cannot be less than $1,000,000.

2. Over two years ago, Mr. Franklin Steele, long resident on this Reserve as butler to the troops posted there, sought to buy it as a speculation. Mr. Henry M. Rice, then Delegate, now United States Senator from Minnesota, wrote on Steel's behalf to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of State offering $15 per acre for the whole, but estimating the area of the Reserve at only five thousand acres. Col. Davis answered May 6, 1856, quickly and crustily, "The Reservation is still needed for military purposes, and Mr. Steele's offer cannot, therefore be entertained. His letter to you is herewith returned."

3. Ten months thereafter, Mr. Rice procured the insertion, in the Military appropriation bill (March 3, 1857,) of a proviso authorizing the sale, by the Secretary of War, of such Military Reservations as had become or thereafter might become useless for Military purposes.—No reference was made to the Fort Snelling or any other Reserve in particular, but a Senator, on the reading of this amendment, very naturally asked, "How are these lands to be sold?"—to which Mr. Weller of California promptly answered, "*at public sale*," which quieted suspicion, and the clause passed without objection.

4. Mr John B. Floyd, of Virginia, immediately thereafter became Secretary of War, vice Davis, who went out with the late President. Very soon afterward, Dr. Arch. Graham, hailing from Virginia, called on his old friend the Secretary, (so the Dr. testifies,) and announcing that he was on his way to Minnesota to speculate in lands, asked if he (Floyd) could throw anything in his way. The Secretary replied that he could not, unless he chose to undertake the sale of certain old forts in that region. The Dr. promised to think of it and respond; which in due time he did, declining the job, having privately resolved to dip into the Fort Snelling matter not as a seller but as a purchaser.

5. Maj. Eastman was about this time dispatched, with only verbal orders, to survey the Fort Snelling Reserve; Dr. Graham had gone on intending to purchase it, and now the figure heads of Messrs. John C. Mather and Richard Schell (now Senators) of this city, emerge from the limbo of obscurity. Both were then private citizens; Mr. Schell a Wall street broker and general speculator; Mr. Mather had filled the post of Canal Commissioner, therein achieving notoriety rather than distinction, and was now nothing in particular but a special crony of the two Schells, and an esteemed acquaintance of Secretary Floyd. R. Schell, Mather and Dr. Graham agreed to become jointly interested in the purchase of Fort Snelling. Toward the purchase money, $5,000 was advanced by Mr. Augustus Schell: but that takes in the testimony the shape of a loan to Mrs. Richard Schell. Mr. John C. Mather was appointed by Secretary Floyd, a Commissioner, at $8 per day and expenses, to survey and prepare for sale another Military Reserve in Minnesota, known as Fort Ripley. So he was present at Fort Snelling before and after its sale, under pay from the Treasury.

6. Fort Snelling was all this time occupied as a military post, *and still is.* No military authority had recommended its abandonment. No competent authority had even been asked to give an opinion on that point. The Secretary, who had never till last March had any connection with Military affairs, and who was merely authorized, not directed, to sell such Reserves as were no longer required, did not deem it his duty to ask any one whether this was or was not required. He did not let the public know that fort Snelling was to be sold. Letters of distinguished Democrats—among them the Hon. Robert Smith, M. C. elect from Illinois, and the Hon. Paul Dillingham, ex-M. C. from Vermont—inquiring whether Fort Snelling was or was not to be sold, and asking for a chance to buy part of it if it were, were never answered. All was dark, silent, mysterious as the grave

7. On the 25th of last May, Maj. Eastman of the army, (a special crony of Steele's then presumed to be surveying Fort Snelling as aforesaid, and Wm. King Heiskell, of Abingdon, Virginia, an intimate friend of Secretary Floyd, were appointed Commissioners to sell the Fort Snelling Reserve if and as they should think proper. Twelve days thereafter, they had sold at Fort Snelling, over a thousand miles from Washington, the whole Reserve, the survey uncompleted, the area unascertained, to Franklin Steele, for $90,000, of which only $30,000 was to be paid down, and thereupon a free and clear title to be given; the remaining $60,000 to be satisfactorily secured (not on the property) and paid one and two years thereafter. We challenge the production, from the whole history of our country, of any sale of public property on terms like these.

8. The sale was made ostentibly to Franklin Steele alone, but Messrs. Richard Schell, John C. Mather and Archibald Graham were privately his copartners in the purchase. Steele paid $10,000, Schell and Mather $20,000 of the purchase money, including $5,000 of Au- to Mrs. R. Schell, and is owner only of one-twenty-seventh of the purchase, and is to have $5,000 per annum as manager of the property. Eastman and Heiskell swear they did not know that any one but Steele was interested in the purchase. Mather and R. Schell cannot (or will not) tell how they learned that Fort Snelling was to be sold, but Mather thinks he learned it from the Session Laws! which did not appear till long after he was deep in the speculation, and said nothing relative to the sale of Fort Snelling when they did appear. In fact, the amount that Schell and Mather "don't remember," "can't recollect," "don't know," &c., about this whole business, is most blasting.

9. Messrs. Eastman and Heiskell gave no one but Steele & Co. the least chance to bid upon or purchase this property, or any part of it. Heiskell, when pushed by the Committee on this point, thought he had told the bar-tender at his hotel that he was there to sell Fort Snelling. As Eastman had been for some weeks surveying the tract, he should at least have ascertained the number of acres, but it does not appear that he did. Before his colleague had fairly found time to walk over the tract, they had sold it for $90,000, one-third cash, to the only person they had permitted to know that they were commissioned to sell. Nobody in St. Paul, in St. Anthony, in Minneapolis—all then on fire with land speculation—nor even the eminent Democrats who, on suspicion that Fort Snelling was to be sold, had written the Secretary of war, praying for a chance to buy—were allowed to know anything on the subject till the sale was consummated. And it is as morally certain as that there will be frost next winter, that, had Messrs. Eastman and Heiskell really wished to get a good price for the Reserve, they might have finished surveying it into forty acre lots, given each a number, and solicited sealed bids for each or all of those lots, the highest bid for any one to take it if the cash were duly forthcoming, and could thus have obtained at least $400,000 down, instead of $90,000, one-third down, the balance in one and two years. Then the people would have been fairly treated, and the Government not dishonored, contrary to what is now the case. And when Eastman was asked by the Committee why they did not advertise the property, he made the ridiculous answer that *then it would not have been a private sale!*

10. We have said that the green Secretary never sought nor took the advice of the proper military authorities as to the expediency or practicability of abandoning Fort Snelling—and it was only reserves no longer needed for military purposes that he was authorized to sell. Adj. Gen. Thomos visited the northwest posts officially last summer, and on his return reported to Gen. Scott, bearing strong testimony against this unfortunate sale. Gen. Scott transmitted this Report to the Department, as was his duty. Secretary Floyd indorsed thereon a most unfair and insulting commentary, closing thus:

"When this Department is required to report to subordinates 'under what circumstances the post at Fort Snelling was sold,' or any other act was done, the duty shall be performed; but until then a 'military man' will probably understand that a superior in authority is not to be called on for an explanation of any order.

"J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Now Adj. Gen. Thomas had never required him to "report" anything whatever—had not called on him for an explanation—had not addressed him at all. He had simply reported to his own superior, Gen. Scott, that the sale of Fort Snelling was a sad mistake and wrong, and that no military man *could* have recommended it. And for this honest and obviously true statement, the *ex gratia* "superior in authority" of several weeks' standing assails and flouts the faithful officer who is precluded by discipline from making any reply. But the country will reply for him.

Be it understood, once for all, that we do not blame Franklin Steele, Richard Schell nor Archibald Graham for buying this property at one-fourth of its value. It was not their business to judge whether this property was still needed for public uses, nor to take care that it was not sold for less than its value. But that *was* the business of Mr. Secretary Floyd—business for which he is honorably regarded and liberally paid—and, in a subordinate sense of Messrs. Eastman and Heiskell likewise.—Mr. Mather, too, having resolved to dip into this plum pudding, ought to have imitated the fastidiousness of his man Graham, and refused to take a Minnesota commissionership at Mr. Floyd's hands. Nor, after the assurance given by Mr. Weller in the Senate, on the strength of which the proviso was carried, was the Secretary morally at liberty to sell otherwise than at public sale, or in some manner which secured the fullest scope to competition. Congress, as the Grand Inquest of the Nation, is now called to review and judge this whole transaction. Let the members discard prejudice, begin at the beginning, and draw the inevitable inferences from what the witnesses conceal as well as what they disclose, and they must realize that here is a most reckless, deeply-planned, profligate squandering of public property to satiate personal and partizan rapacity. And if they hesitate to pronounce the proper verdict on the perpetrators, even to their chief, the public will be less forbearing, and will be apt to include them in its judgment of condemnation.—*N. Y. Tribune, May* 25.

SHADOWS.

BY ELLA MERWIN

It was early morning in bright spring time. The sweet perfume of a thousand flowers stole through the lattice of a darkened room.—Gently the light breeze swayed to and fro the curtain folds, which loving hands had arranged to drop low over each window; for sunbeams would not, might not enter there.

gloom. The angel of sickness had entered, had laid its blighting hand upon a fair form, had hushed a little voice that was wont to make sweet music there. Ah! earth is a land of shadows! They fall on every heart, in every home. Phantoms of wrong and misery darken the page of life, as if the heavy wing of night were folded there.

They steal with noiseless footsteps along the paths of childhood, mocking the sunshine of early dreams, as mists at morn obscure the sun's bright beam. They give token of their presence on manhood's thoughtful brow, and age forgets to count them 'things that were.' Mingling with the sunshine, they come in our happiest hours, to send the beaming smile away, to hush the sweet lay of the free heart's joy.

'Tis the vale of shadows we enter, when stern adversity wraps around us her tear stained mantle. 'Tis there cheerless sway our hearts acknowledge, when the breath of a cold world's scorn sweeps chillingly over the warm, gushing tide of affection. Shadows of sin, of sorrow—they have fallen everywhere; and though we sometimes feel that we are wrapped in their misty folds, and lost in thick darkness—there is light shining through them all, and if we have not seen it, it is because we have not looked. Light that has pierced the gloom of earth! *Light* that will guide to a land where *shadows never come!*

CONTRADICTION.—Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, contradicts, in the following language, a statement to the effect that he was about to return to the support of the Administration:

"The course of the Press on the Kansas question has not been a doubtful course; but the editor of the New York Times has admitted a letter into his paper of Monday last, purporting to have been written from Washington, in which it is distinctly stated, and with some attempt at detail, (which has surprised us in the Times,) that the Press is about to surrender the great principle to which it has been devoted for many months, and to become the subservient tool of power. We have only to say, in reply, that the editor of the Times has been grossly imposed upon by some reckless knave. The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no possibility, to rest upon. We have nothing to surrender. It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question; but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power."

A CONGRESSMAN OUSTED.—In the House of Representative at Washington, on Tuesday last Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, was ejected from his seat, and Mr. Vallandigham voted in by a strict party division. The contest between the two, at the last election was close, Mr. C. having a majority of only nineteen over his opponent. The seat was contested on the allegation that certain colored men voted for Campbell, which, however, was not substantiated

A COMPROMISE WOMAN.—The Richmond South says: Our pen recoils from the duty—yet it is our province to record the revolting fact that a white woman in Mecklenburg county, Va., became the mother, a few days ago, of four children, two of whom were of her own color and the other two black.

A DEPLORABLE DRUNKARD.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, communicates the following:

Some years ago, Congress numbered among its members several who were much given to a love of liquor, and were frequently seen about the streets of the metropolis "on a spree."—Such conduct on the part of our law-makers didn't impress the outsiders with such an exalted opinion of M. C.'s as they once had, as the incident I am about to relate will show.

One hot, moonlight night, during a long session, a party of gentlemen, including several Members of Congress, were seated around the door of the house of a friend, trying to get cool, when an old toper, 'all tattered and torn,' known as Bill Scraggs, made his appearance in their midst, and asked for money to obtain a night's lodging and something to eat. The Hon. Mr. W., a very kind-hearted and respectable Member of the House, soon engaged Bill in Conversation, and at once discovered that he was an educated man, and remarked to him: "My friend you appear to have seen better days; I would like to know something of your history." Bill drew himself up, and after a short pause, said: "Sir, I *have* seen better days! My parents were well-to-do, they gave me a good education and a profession, and, at one time, my prospects in life were as bright as any man's: but, alas! sir, in an evil hour I became addicted to drink, and from that moment I have been going down, down, until I have become an outcast, a loafer—of no account—*fit for nothing on this earth but to be a Member of Congress!*"

The above is a true story; for among those who were present, and heard it, was the writer.

A HEROIC MAIDEN.—A few days ago a slide occurred at a cut on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at a point on the Youghiogheny, above and opposite to M'Keesport, where there is a sharp curve in the river, and the track is laid wholly on the cutting. A large rock fell and remained directly on the track. This was observed by a daughter of Mr. John Dravo, who resides on the opposite side of the river. The male portion of the family were absent at the time; and she, knowing that it was about the hour when the cars would pass that point, and that there was no time to be lost, ran to the river side, unloosed her father's skiff, rowed across with all possible haste, and ran along the track in the direction of the approaching train, waiving a red handkerchief, and succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer, in the very nick of time. The brakes were applied, the train of all on board the cars. The curve in it was the was so sharp that a collision would have thrown the cars off the track down the embankment into the river.

The Company have shown a proper appreciation of the heroic conduct of the young lady, and the invaluable service rendered, by presenting her with a pass over the road for many years to come, and ordered the train to stop at the point where she can most readily reach her residence, whenever she happens to be on board the cars—a compliment and convenience at the same time, as it is a considerable distance from her father's house to the nearest station. Such ready presence of mind and prompt action deserves reward, which in this instance is generously and happily bestowed.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

TERRIBLE DEATH.—The Omro (Wis.) Republican says: About four miles west of this villiage, on the afternoon of Saturday last a man by the name of Mitchell was buried alive by the caving of a well. The first time that the dirt gave way it buried him up to his knees but such was the pressure of the dirt that he could not be get out, even with the help of a windlass. When striving to extricate him, the sand caved again and buried him up to his waist. His brother-in-law sprang into the well and commenced throwing the dirt from him, but it continued running in until he was buried up to the neck. His brother-in-law, seeing that the dirt came in faster than he could throw it out, left him to get assistance. When the help arrived, they found him completely covered. After digging some hours he was taken out dead. Mitchell was a young man about 24 or 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

DRUGGING A LOVER TO CATCH A HUSBAND.—A strange story is told by the *New Haven Journal*, which says that a young man of Bethany, of highly respectable connections, and an only son, being about to leave his home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him, as her last means of gaining him, had the meanness to plot with some of her associates to drug him, and have him taken to a low justice of the peace, who is a disgrace to the office, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

A strange murder was recently perpetrated in St. Louis. A man named Hugh Downie went into a barber shop to get shaved. While on the chair, the boy who was attending to him, dropped some of the soap into his eyes, which blinded him for the time, when two other boys who were engaged in the same shop, threw a rope around his neck, and he was choked to death. The young murderers were actuated by a desire to rob their victim. They got but $50 from him besides his watch and some other small articles.

☞If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm us of all our hostility.

☞As Gen. Foley, of Indiana, says he was not very well when he wrote that letter, it is suggested he must have had a very *bad* spell.

☞It is a double shame to a man to have inherited distinction from his ancestors, if he bequeaths disgrace to his posterity.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 11, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who are in favor of the sovereignty or the people over their own local concerns, of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts, to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, *President.*

J. R. Flanigen, Geo. A. Coffey, W. J. P. White, } *Vice Presidents*

M. Y. B. Summers, J. R. Lyndall, } *Secretaries.*

Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee.

LEM'L TODD,
Chairman A. R. State Committee.

Attest—Edward M'Pherson, *Sec'y.*
Carlisle, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania:

The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE,
Chairman of American State Committee.
Clearfield, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates

Chairman of Republican State Committee.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

The Kansas Issue.

It has been manifest for months that a leading issue in the approaching campaign would be raised by the Kansas policy of the National Administration As usual, a large portion of the press which supports that party endeavored for a time to shirk the issue, and some few, more reckless than candid, are still so inclined. Every day makes it more plain that this great issue of justice and freedom against oppression and slavery can no longer be postponed or evaded. It must be met, and met now, and even the dullest of Mr. Buchanan's friends are waking up to the real condition of things. As evidence of this we find his partizans circulating Kansas documents in this county, and among others, the late message of the President, recommending to Congress the adoption of the Lecompton pro-slavery Constitution.—It seems, therefore, by their own confession, that the recent passage of the bill admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave State, has not *quite settled* the agitation upon the subject.—When the Missouri Compromise bill was repealed, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed we were told they were a "final settlement" of the whole slavery question. It turned out otherwise, as the bloody history of Kansas from that time until this day abundantly shows.—Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas mess, age assured Congress that if they would only admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, all would be well, and that it "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country." As usual, the assurances have been falsified, and the experiment failed, and Mr. Buchanan's Kansas message, and other pro-slavery documents, are being scattered broadcast among the people to further *agitate* the question of slavery in Kansas, not only there, but here in our midst. We do not refer to this by way of complaint, but only as a chronicler of passing events, and to show that the sham democracy are engaged "*in agitating*" these things which they have heretofore so repeatadly informed us were *settled*.

We have read this Kansas message, and have a few words to say upon it. A grosser tissue of misrepresentations has seldom been submitted for the consideration of the people. It starts out with charging the Free State party of Kansas with being in rebellion against the laws and government of the United States; and upon this more than questionable charge, are based the most important fabrications and conclusions in the whole message. Now, what are the facts? In the spring of 1855, the first election was held for a territorial legislature; and it is notorious that armed bands of Missourians came over by thousands, and invaded every election district in the territory except one, drove away the free State resident voters from the polls by force, and elected a legislature to suit themselves, many of the persons thus elected being residents of Missouri. This legislature, thus fraudulently elected, proceeded to enact laws for the territory, in many of which they so utterly disregarded the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the plainest principles of liberty and justice, that the lower house of Congress at its next session declared them fraudulent, unconstitutional, null and void, and even Gen. Lewis Cass pronounced them "a disgrace to the age." These laws the free State men of the territory repudiated, and set at defiance, not only because of their infamous provisions, but because, as they truly contended, the whole legislature was elected by fraud and violence by citizens of another State, and had therefore no right to legislate for the people of Kansas. For these reasons, when this bogus legislature appointed officers, and times and places, to hold elections, the free State citizens disregarded them, and refused to vote, because they considered themselves in no wise bound to pay any respect or obedience to the enactments of such a legislature. And these are the offences which the President in his Kansas Message, gravely denounces as rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The free State men called a mass convention of the people to consult and determine what course to pursue, to rid themselves of this bogus legislature, and its tyrannical and pro-slavery enactments The Convention was largely attended, and it was deliberately resolved that they would set to work and make a constitution for themselves, and ask admission into the Union as a State. Accordingly the territory was apportioned into election districts, and an election ordered for a specified number of delegates, to meet at a certain time and place to frame a constitution. The election was held, and the convention met at Topeka, and framed a constitution to suit themselves; and this constitution was twice submitted to a popular vote of the people for ratification or rejection, and ratified by a large majority of the legal voters of the territory. They then forwarded this constitution to Congress, and asked to be admitted under it as one of the States of this Union. Yet a democratic President and Congress rejected them, and why?—*Because the Topeka constitution was a free constitution, and prohibited slavery in the State.* The Kansas-Nebraska act, and the Cincinnati Platform had told the people of Kansas that they were to be "perfectly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way"—and they had gone to work in their own way, and framed and adopted a constitution to be Congress, they were ingloriously rejected, and the President of the United States tells them that their whole proceeding was rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States! Not that it conflicted with any single provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of any act of Congress, but, forsooth, that it came in conflict with the authority and enactments of that bogus legislature, fraudulently elected for Kansas by the citizens of Missouri.

Again: the President complains again and again of the free State men, because they refused to vote. Why they refused we have already seen. But the President and Governor Walker, under the most solemn promises of a fair election, and that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to a vote for their acceptance or rejection, succeeded in persuading the free State men to lay aside their non-voting policy, and to go into the elections, and they thus induced and persuaded the free State men to abandon the Topeka Constitution.—But no sooner was the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution made, under authority given by that bogus Legislature, than they refused to submit it to a vote, and the President turns round in violation of all his promises and pledges, and insists that Congress shall accept the constitution without a vote of the people upon it; and not only this, but in justification of his course, says it would have been of no use to submit it, *for if they had it would have been voted down by the free State men.*—Was ever anything more barefaced and infamous than this? Where now is democracy, the right of the people to rule, and to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way; and what has become of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty?

But the people of Kansas were determined not to be cheated in this way, if they could prevent it; and at the regular time of choosing a territorial legislature, they elected a majority in both branches, in spite of frauds and invasions from abroad. This legislature assembled at the call of acting Governor Stanton, and it passed a law submitting this same Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. The election was held with all the forms of law, and under instructions from President Buchanan, that the people must be protected at the polls by the military of the United States. The result was, that the Lecompton pro-slavery constitution *was rejected and repudiated* by a majority of *ten thousand votes.* Now, what does Mr. Buchanan and the supporters of his Kansas policy say? He proclaims in his Kansas message that this 10,000 majority does not amount to anything, except that the voters by voting at the election thereby ratified and admitted the legality of the Lecompton convention and the Lecompton constitution, and urges it upon Congress as an additional reason why Kansas should be admitted as a slave State under this repudiated Lecompton Constitution! How truly has it been said that "white men have no longer any majorities which democrats are bound to respect."

Such are some of the leading features of this Kansas message, and the facts which go to make up the great Kansas issue. There are others equally important, to which we would gladly refer, did our space and patience admit. Let this message, then, be read in the light of these facts, which it carefully suppresses, and all will be right.

Congressional.

The congressional question is beginning to be agitated in this district to some extent. A writer in the Chambersburg *Repository and Whig* recommends in strong terms, Col. A. K. McClure for Congressman. Should the Colonel receive the nomination, we would cheerfully support him, and should he be elected, the District would have cause to rejoice that we had a member of such rare qualifications.

The Gettysburg papers, the *Star* and *Sentinel*, recommend our young friend, Edward McPherson, Esq., for the nomination. As a writer, Mr. McP. has no superiors in the State, and would make a congressman of whom the Seventeenth District might well be proud. These papers, however, claim the *right* of the candidate for that County, as they have not yet had one, and their claims have been *postponed yearly.* This is not correct. We were a member of the last Conference, and *we know* that the Conferees from this County, as well as those from Fulton and Franklin, *preferred* the claims of Mr. Bushler, for whom *Adams had instructed.* The Adams Conferees *positively declined the nomination,* which was *unanimously conceded to them,* and thus waived any rights which Adams may have had at that time. She will now come before the Conference with about the same claims as the other Counties.

A well known gentleman from this County has also been named for the nomination, and no doubt there are others in the District, all of whom would make Congressmen of the first order, and for whom, when nominated, no matter who he may be, or from what County he hails, we will support with all our influence and ability, for we desire to see this District which is now so shamefully misrepresented, redeemed. It can and will be done.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

We call attention to the call in this week's paper for a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 14th of July. It will be seen that at the request of those persons in Philadelphia who caused the late union of the focoism, that the Chairman of the American Republican Convention has withdrawn his call for a convention, and the American, Republican, and the American Republican committees have all united in this call. This secures the State to the opposition, and the certain defeat of Locofocoism in the fall. The Philadelphia *Daily News,* a straight-out American paper, and all other opposition papers in the State, are warmly in favor of the union Convention as now called.

SALE OF FORT SNELLING.

We call the attention of our readers to the article on the outside of our paper to-day in reference to the fraudulent sale of Fort Snelling, by which the government has been swindled out of nearly a million of dollars. The Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, along with other high Locofoco dignitaries, figures very extensively in this bold and outrageous robbery. Let the people examine this matter, and they will become convinced that it is time that the plunderers should be ousted from the high places which they disgrace.

In our columns this week we publish an article on the late outrageous murder of free State men in Kansas. For several weeks the presses in the interest of the Lecompton party, attempted to pass them off as having been committed by the Free State men, but when the true account arrives, it places them on the Border Ruffians who have been guilty of all the outrages in that ill fated territory. Read the article.

The British outrages on American commerce, in the Gulf of Mexico, still continue, and the excitement all over the country is at war height but there will be no war with England, whilst Buchanan is President. But if these outrages were committed by Mexico or some other weak government, Locofocoism would pitch in.

We call attention to the Card of Dr. J. P. Ashcom, who has located in Hopewell. The Doctor is a Physician of character and ability, and will carefully attend to all business in his line.

Is This Economy?—The Norristown Herald truly remarks—"The Democracy are forever boasting of the economical manner in which they conduct the affairs of government. No occasion is permitted to pass that they do not give us a repetition of this song, and as though to convince themselves, they just as persistently charge upon their opponents a reckless disposition to squander. Let us look a moment at the figures as we have them during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and see whether they will justify this much vaunted boast of economy. On the 1st day of July last, the balance in the Treasury was $18,000,000; for the three quarters which have elapsed since then there has been added $35,000,000 of revenue from all sources, and the current or closing quarter will yield $8,000,000 more, giving for the year the snug sum of $61,000,000. In addition to this, in December last, the administration received authority to issue $20,000,000 of Treasury Notes, making the enormous sum of *Eighty one Millions of Dollars* expenses of the Government for the current year! But this is not all. On Saturday last, a bill was read in the Senate, authorizing a loan of $15,000,000 for ten years—making in the aggregate as the expenses of the year, the sum of *Ninety-six Millions of Dollars*—or Thirty-five Millions more than the receipts from all quarters It will not take much figuring to tell where this kind of economy will land us at the end of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

For the Inquirer.

WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

Woodberry, June 7, 1858.

Mr. Over—Locals are decidedly scarce.—All the inspirations are either too small or too individual, but we have quite a fine prospect for ails ahead, owing to the approaching "Fourth and other local causes that are on the "brink of being born."

Although we are not prolific just at this moment, ill, occasionally, things turn up here that are only calculated to excite our risibles, but which appear extremely awkward, when properly analyzed. One day last week produced a case that elucidated this doctrine forcibly. I think it was on Thursday morning, that I noticed John Keith, one of our stable, sober and *second-thought* farmers, who resides in Hickry Bottom, about town, and withal in a terrible foment in regard to something. On nearing the position he held before a crowd of eager listeners, and to whom he was spouting eloquence equal to Buncombe in his happiest mode, and gesticulating in the most violent manner I ascertained that he, in company with two of his children, wagon and horses, had been at the Woodberry mill the evening previous, and had conveyed some six bushels of flour to his barn about two miles from town, and that he, not having dreamed of any rascality, left it on the wagon until morning, when, alas! what was his mortification to find that the "night hawk" had not even left the bags upon the floor. At this point his feelings eked and oozed out at his finger-ends, and he went on to insinuate that he was just awaiting the appearance of the proper officers, when he expected to be endowed with rigid authority, and would show Hickory Bottom or Leather Cracker a thing or two, and—yes, sir, he went so far as to nod his head significantly, and—said he didn't think there was any person in Woodberry that would *take things;* (of course he meant stealing) the audience thought so, too, and signified their approbation with a peculiar expression of countenance, each member scrutinizing his neighbor's garments to ascertain if he was determined to put the author of the mischief through, emphatically. A search-warrant was procured before Esquire Castner, and with Constable Bulger in tow, Mr. Keith left town to mete out summary justice to any offender having a peculiar penchant for his neighbor's flour.

Woodberry was in a state of foment! The mountain was laboring! Many and dire were the reports from the scene of thievery and official investigation. Woodberry felt alarmed! there might be a blot cast on her fair fame!—Imagine her consternation, when a report was put in circulation, and that, too, by one of her own citizens. At the unreasonable hour of 3, A. M., Dr. Olleig, being called out to visit a patient, discovered one of the bags containing the aforesaid flour, lying on the fence, ten or fifteen rods above town. All was doubt! all conjecture! all lent their aid to unravel the mystery. On the corners, in the bar-rooms, yes, all, everywhere, even in the culinary department, was the mystery and the merits of that flour discussed. Noon arrived, and with it the Constable, looking decidedly well, after having been the butt of at least a dozen blackguardings, with a prisoner "along side." On searching the premises of Samuel Longenecker, a bag of flour was found in his barn belonging to the individual in question, and it being one of the missing articles, and Longenecker not being able to account for its discovery about his premises, was arrested.—Woodberry felt relieved! Alas, how soon are our joys overthrown and annihilated! A few moments more elapsed, when fortunately for Longenecker, who was not *slightly* seared, part of the mystery was cleared up, at least as far as he was concerned, by an individual stating that in passing at an early hour the residence of Longenecker, he found the bag and flour for which he was arrested, lying in the road, and that he had carried it into the barn.—Woodberry breathed freer! And still better; a second individual had found the second bag on the fence, first noticed by Olleig, and conveyed it to Mr. Samuel Bosler's barn. Thus the flour came to light! Well, here was a quandary! Here was mystery! which even the redoubtable Keith could not solve!—"How did the first bag happen in the road?" "How did the second get on the fence?" were among the multitude of questions asked and faithfully answered by a thousand different theories. Woodberry was occasionally transported, then again the spirit went down to zero, and all was mystery shrouded in darkness! Well, toward evening came the "clear up" shower and the *finale.* An old gentleman passing along the road a short time after Keith, found the last mentioned bag lying in the road, and put it on the fence. *It, as well as the first, was lost off the wagon while Keith was driving, and the children sitting on the flour!* Woodberry went off impulsively, half-cocked

The Normal School at Martinsburg is now in operation, with upwards of forty of fifty scholars. It is thought by some that it will not last more than a month. It is a good school. S. S.

From the New York Tribune.

THE MARAIS DES CYGNES MASSACRE.

Osawatomie, K. T., May 26, 1858.

Accounts have reached your readers ere this of the recent atrocious massacre on the Osage, or Mere de Cygne River. So frightfully horrible were the first details of the event that I hesitated in giving credence to the report. A nearer approach to the scene has proved the awful and fatal tragedy but too true. It has certainly been one of the most hideous and coldblooded atrocities of the age. The Sepoy horrors of India are no greater stain upon humanity.

It is but a week ago to-day since a party of Border-Ruffians, numbering twenty-three, crossed the Missouri border in Lynn County, near the Marais des Cygnes. They were mounted and well armed, and went to the trading post, formerly a sort of Pro-Slavery headquarters. The visit was of a domiciliary character. Like the Denton and Hendricks murder, it was the evident purpose of those men to commit further outrages that should appall the Free-State settlers. The operations were not conducted against any person who had rendered himself obnoxious to them. The victims were squatters of the most peaceable class—men who had never been heard of previously in the mixed strife of politics and war; who were evidently picked up at random, and who were the victims of their own defenseless condition.

The invading party was not composed exclusively of Missourians. I learn positively that one-half nearly of the number were of the Fort Scott band. It was commanded by Dr. Geo. P. Hamilton, formerly of Georgia. It will be remembered that under the similated name of Capt. Jennigen he figured among Buford's bravos in the wars of '56. He was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention from Bourbon County, or Fort Scott. Brocket was also with him. Hill, another prominent Ruffian of Fort Scott, was of the party. Then there was another Mr. Hamilton and his son, also Buford men, who have lived near the trading post on the Marais des Cygnes Five others of the party were the disbanded soldiers of Capt. Anderson's company (1) of dragoons, who were drummed out of their company some time ago, at the instance of their comrades, for participating in the Denton and Hendricks murders and for stealing from the settlers. These ten were thus Ruffians, belonging to the Territory to some extent. The remaining thirteen of them were Ruffians from Missouri, few of whom have been recognized.

They slipped over the border quietly, no one guessing or anticipating their approach. They never attempted to seek for Capt. Montgomery, or Capt. Bain, or their friends. Neither did they appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They arrested any Free-State man just as they found him. Some were taken in the fields at their work; others while traveling on the road with their teams, and others were taken from their homes. They were told that the party which arrested them wished to "talk" with them, and so quietly did they act, until they got their victims in their power, that the men thus taken never suspected at first that they were taken for cold-blooded purposes. One of the prisoners, Mr. Stillwell of Sugar Mound, was on the road to a Missouri town to buy provisions. Another was a Baptist preacher past middle life. The latter was of the wounded—the former killed.

There was no trial, or attempt at trial. No charge was preferred against them. The parties were chiefly strangers to each other. The poor men, unarmed, were led into a ravine. There they were drawn up in line, and for the first time perceived the frightful nature of their situation, dark suspicions of which had been already suggesting themselves. The murderers ranged themselves immediately in front of their victims, and with fatal promptitude and coolness, at the command of their leader, deliberately shot them. At the first fire all of the eleven prisoners fell. The murderers, to make sure work, loaded and fired several times. Some of them used their revolvers.—One of the survivors, who was severely wounded, and who was lying on the ground, had a pistol ball put in his head. He says that one of the party stooped down over him, and put a pistol to his ear and fired. The ball ranged downward, and, glancing along the jawbone, came out near his mouth, without inflicting a fatal wound. Others were shot at thus on the ground. For some minutes the scene must have been perfectly horrible—these twenty-three assassins loading and firing at the dead and wounded party of unarmed men. At last, when they believed that their bloody work was completely done, they turned from the scene of horrors and fled to Missouri.

Although all of the prisoners fell when first fired at, they were not all killed. Five of them were killed on the spot, or died shortly after of their wounds. Five were wounded, all severely, and most of them with several wounds. Only one of them entirely escaped. Although not wounded, he had the presence of mind to drop when his companions fell, and so perfect was his simulation of death that he escaped without a wound. I have seen a man who examined the wounds of the others. He says they were all shot in front. Some of them had other wounds, received while lying on the ground The five wounded men, although all severely hurt, are all likely to recover. The five dead have left widows and orphans, and parents and brothers to mourn their fate.

A woman was the first person who saw the scene of carnage. Living in the vicinity of the massacre, and having seen the prisoners in the hands of their captors, and heard the reports of the firearms, she sought out the party. When she first viewed the horible spectacle, the men were all lying quietly on the ground, and seemed to be dead. She cried aloud, and her woman's voice having inspired confidence, those who were not dead replied to her. One or two of those who finally died, were yet able to converse for some time Assistance was obtaind, and the wounded were conveyed to a house near the trading-post. The alarm was scunded, and Capt. Montgonery and Mr. McDaniels, Brigadier-General of the Territorial Militia, were soon on the spot. It is believed that the Ruffians have seperated and are skulking about. They told in Missouri that they had a fight with Capt. Montgomery, and had defeated him, killing eleven men. It is quite likely that the Border-Ruffian journals may give credence or circulation to such a story.

Inspired with the horror which such a deed would naturally excite, the citizens of the vicinity were aroused to the greatest indignation. Gen. McDaniels called out the Territorial militia in the vicinity. It was known that the Border-Ruffians had stopped at the town of West Point, in Missouri, and had there completed their organization before coming over. A day or two ago, Capt. Montgomery, with Gen. McDaniels, and a force of 150 men went to West Point to demand that the murderers be surrendered up. The design in making this demand was to secure them before they escaped. It was believed that some citizens of that place were implicated, and as it was known to be perfect folly to wait for a requisition from Denver to the Governor of Missouri, or to expect anything whatever from such a source it was, deemed better to take more prompt measures, if more irregular. The expedition did not succeed in accomplishing anything, however.—The fact is the murderers had fled. Dr. Hamilton was last seen on a horse riding through Missouri toward the river. The whereabouts of the others is not known.

We have had reports of several battles within the past day or two, but there is no evidence of anything of the kind. Still, the border in this section, and below, is in a state of alarm. A rumor of an invasion from Missouri against this point has had the effect to rouse the settlers in and around Osawatomie. They are now under arms. Guards were kept out last night, and the night before. I think any alarm of an invasion at this point is groundless.

I heard from Fort Scott and Sugar Mound up to yesterday. The people there are determined to seize the murderers, if possible, and execute summary justice upon them. It is contemplated to follow them, if necessary, to Missouri for that purpose. Meanwhile; they have sent some messengers to Lawrence for arms and advice, who will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Judge Williams has made request for a meeting on the Marmaton. It is to be held on Saturday. He is going to make some propositions. Most of the soldiers have left Fort Scott: there is only a handful there now. What will be the next event, it would be difficult to tell.—The parties below seem to wait for arms and advice, and the mission to Lawrence may have some effect on the action to be taken.

EXPULSION OF GOV. CUMMING DOUBTED.

St. Louis, June 5.—The *Republican* learns, from a gentleman who left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d inst., and who read all the letters from Fort Scott up to May 6th, that the report that Governor Cumming had been driven from Salt Lake City is discredited.

St. Louis, June 5.—The *Democrat* has just received the following despatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 3d inst. "Wm. Crossman arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, states that Capt. Marcy's supply train has been cut off by the Mormons. Particulars by mail."

See advertisement of Dr. Sandford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

EXHIBITION.

The annual Examination and Exhibition of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, will take place at Rainsburg, on Wednesday, the 16th of June. Examination during the day, Exhibition in the evening.

W. W. BRIM,
Principal.

June 4, 1858.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

18 58.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY JUNE 8th, 1858, Two Passenger Trains per day each way, (Sundays excepted.) will Run as follows:

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON and HOPEWELL,

Leaving HUNTINGDON at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.

—*RETURNING*—

Leave HOPEWELL at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

Arrive at HUNTINGDON at 1.14 P. M, and 10.10 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on PENN'A. RAIL ROAD.

Connecting at HOPEWELL with Stages for BEDFORD SPRINGS, BLOODY RUN, SCHELLSBURG, &c.

The Trains on SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH will enable persons to spend the day at COALMONT, BROAD TOP CITY, or the MINES, and return to HOPEELL, same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Superintendent.

June 11, 1858.–5t

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Brother, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand,* where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

Alcinda W. Smith, vs. Wm. Smith. } No. 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford Co.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case that a Subpœna and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce has been issued, the last of said writs is returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly. WM. S. FLUCK,

June 11, 1858. *Sheriff.*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary, on the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOSEPH CLAAR, *Executor.*

June 11, 1858.

Municipal Revolution at N. Orleans.

SEIZURE OF THE ARSENAL BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 —The Reform Revolution growing out of the numerous riots and assinations in this city, broke out last night the formation and organization of a powerful Vigilance Committee, who have taken possession of the city with the determination of enforcing lynch law.

The Vigilance Committee, among whom are many of our most respectable citizens, took possession in large numbers of the Arsenal in Jackson Square, and this morning the Vigilance Executive Committee calls on all the law and order loving citizens to join them, and announce their determination to carry their measures out.

Nothing else has transpired yet, except that cannon are loaded and posted about the arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

The Vigilance Committee have presented an independent ticket for Mayor and municipal officers, in antagonism to the ruffianism of both old parties.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

May 3, 11.30.—General Tracy's division of militia is called out. The Common Council are in secret session and in much confusion.

The Council have possession of the First District Armory, with only ten rounds of ammunition.

A battle is expected this afternoon between the Vigilance Committee and the city authorities.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

THE RIOT ACT READ.

June 3,—12, noon—The excitement continues to increase, and both the authorities and the Vigilance Committee are arming for the conflict. The militia are at their armories engaged in making ball cartridges, the Vigilance Committee having possession of the arsenal. The Mayor has just completed reading the riot act at the headquarters of the Vigilance Committee.

June 4.—The treaty of peace which has been signed, agrees to the following terms:—Mayor Waterman for the city authorities, and General Lewis, the Superintendent of the election to be held on Monday, accepted the force of the Vigilance Committee as a special police to protect property and life, and to execute the laws. The Vigilance Committee does not disband, but is to retain its organization as a military body as long as may be necessary for their defence and the performance of their legitimate duties. The rabble are still in the streets, but the number is comparatively small, and no more trouble is expected.

June 4—10 o'clock P. M.—We are on the eve of fresh excitements. An inflammatory placard has been issued calling the Americans to arms to resist the authority of the vigilance Committee.

One man has been killed, and another wounded by accident in the head-quarters of the committee.

June 5—10 o'clock A. M.—The mob collected by the incendiary placards, were addressed by Col. Henry, of the Nicaraguan army. They called the Americans to arms, and offer to lead a charge against the Vigilance Committee at noon to day.

J. P. White, a money broker, was shot at, and very dangerously wounded last night, in front of the City Hotel. Mr. White, is said to have furnished the cotton bales used in forming the barricades constructed by the Vigilance Committee.

Over fifteen hundred names have been enrolled by the committee, in anticipation of further troubles, which now appear to threaten the peace of the city.

The Americans have since carried the city, at the municipal election.

LOST FAITH IN FATE.—The sudden rotundity of the Emperor of the French, it is said, by those in the secret, is caused by his wearing a coat of steel mail under his ordinary clothes.

General Twiggs is restored to the command of the Department of Texas.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 8 —Flour is selling at from $4.00 to $4.37½ per barrel, for common, and $5 for extra brands. Rye Flour at $3.50 per barrel.—Wheat, good red, at 90a100 cents, and prime white at 110 to 115 cents per bushel. Corn, good, at from 60 to 70 cents per bushel. Penn'a Rye at 70 cents per bushel. Pennsylvania Oats at 37 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, June 3d, at Harrisburg, by Rev. D. W. Bartine, Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, of Bedford, to Miss EMILY R. MONTGOMERY, of Harrisburg.

On Tuesday evening, June 1st, by the Rev. D. X. Junkin, Mr. JACOB MATTERN, to Miss MARGARET GIBSON, all of Hollidaysburg.

In Schellsburg, on Thursday the 3d day of June, inst., by Duncan McVicker, Esq., Mr. EPHRAIM DAVIS to Miss SARAH ANN BLACKBURN, all of Napier tp.

DIED.

In Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., after a lingering sickness of some eleven months, Mrs. MARGARET EVANS wife of David V. Evans, aged 23 years, 1 month, and 22 days, leaving behind a bereft husband and two small children.

DR. J. P. ASHCOM,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has located permanently at Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., in the practice of medicine, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Town and Country, he can be found at all times at Capt. Beckwith's Hotel. or at his office, lately occupied by Dr. H. A. Dorsey, dec'd, unless professionally engaged.

Hopewell, June 11, 1858.–c*

Bedford Mineral Springs Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of said Company that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company will be held at the Bedford Springs on the first Monday, fifth day, of July proximo.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 11, 1858. *Secretary.*

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by
June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May, A. D., 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each County to publish in the months of April and May, of each year, a list of all Retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to Retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August next.

	Class.	Tax.
H. D. Peugh,	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	12 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
G. W. Rupp,	13	10 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Samuel Brown,	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer.	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold, [hardware]	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley, do	14	7 00
George Blymire, do	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reaner,	14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, [eating house]	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,	14	7 00
Broadtop Township.		
Barndollar & Everhart,	12	12 00
Fluck & Eichelberger,	13	20 00
Colerain Township.		
N. E. Evans,	14	7 00
A. E. James,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Growden.	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Louderbaugh & Pee,	14	6 00
Hopewell Township.		
John Dasher,	14	7 00
Henry S. King,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Andrew J. Snively,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan,	14	7 00
Liberty Township		
David S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Burns & Thorp,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wade,	14	7 00
West Providence Township.		
Murray & Brother,	14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	14	7 00
James M. Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Fisher & Barnett,	14	7 00
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick & Brother,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
Simon Hershman,	14	7 00
Thomas B. Smith,	14	7 00
John H. Schell,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
John Cavender,	14	7 00
Wm. Lashley,	14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Rice & Miller,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John M. Walters,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	13	10 00
C. W. Ritketson,	14	7 00
Simon Beard,	14	7 00
Michael Pote,	14	7 00
John Wisegarver, [eating house]	8	5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Treasurer*

Treasurer's Office,
Bedford, June 11, 1858.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

May be consulted at BEDFORD, PA., "WASHINGTON HOTEL," TUESDAY, JUNE 29TH, *one day.*

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It dees not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

June 4, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

Bazin' and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞ Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet in Bedford at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 18th day of June, inst., in summer uniform, for the purpose of going to Bloody Run, in pursuance of an order of the Brigade Inspector, to form a Regiment, and elect field officers. It is important that every member should turn out with his arms and accoutrements in first rate order.

By order of the Captain.

WILLIAM RITCHEY, *O. S.*

June 4, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 26th day of June, inst.*, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Hitchew, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Henry Wonders, Peter Heiner, Amos McCreary, John Shaffer and others, containing forty-five acres, between fifteen and twenty acres of which are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two-story log DWELLING HOUSE, stable with threshing floor, and spring house, and there is also a good spring near the dwelling. There is a fine promising young orchard on the place just beginning to bear

DAVID HITCHEW, *Adm'r.*

June 4, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

June 4, 1858.–zz.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Heltzell, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Township.

DANIEL HELTZELL, *Adm'r.*

June 4, 1858.–*

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

THE repeated insults offered to the American flag by British Cruisers has caused considerable irritation on this side of the water, and should "ancient John" not come in, we should not be surprised if it led to hostile manifestations. Meanwhile, Oster, Manspeaker & Carn successors to *Rupp & Oster*, are receiving an additional supply of *New Goods*, which they will continue to sell *cheaper than ever* in their new and handsomely fitted up room, recently occupied by Rupp & Oster,

May 28. New Store No. 1, Cheap side.

KEEP IT
BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THE Largest Assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies,' Misses' and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, English Buskins, Ties and Slippers, to be found in Bedford, *expressly adapted for retailing*, being made in the most substantial manner, and warranted to fit. Bought direct from the manufacture's for *net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN
New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

May 28.

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Charles T. Blake, vs. Margaret Blake, } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 39 May Term, 1858.

Whereas Charles T. Blake did prefer his petition to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the County of Bedford praying for the causes therein set forth that he be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with Margaret Blake, we therefore command you as we before commanded you the said Margaret Blake, that laying aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges at Bedford on the 1st Monday the 30th day of Aug., next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Charles T. Blake, and show cause why the said Charles T. Blake, your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and hereof fail not.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 21, '58. } WM. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Charles T. Blake vs. Margaret Blake. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, May T., No. 39, 1858.

May 3d. 1858, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Samuel J. Castner, Esq., was duly appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the same to the court in the above case.

ATTEST— By the Court.
S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned commissioner, by virtue of the foregoing authority, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1858, at his office in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

May 28, 1858. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, in pursuance of an Act entitled an Act for the regulation of the uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Penna., approved April 21st, 1858, (See Sec. 4th, Art. 12th,) that all the organized and uniformed Companies of the county of Bedford, are hereby required and commanded to meet in the town of Bloody Run, in said county, on Friday, the 18th of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where they will be organized into a regiment, and also will, on said day, elect one person to fill the office of Colonel, one person to fill the office of Lieut. Colonel, and one person to fill the office of Major, in pursuance of said Act.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brigade Inspector,
1st B., 16th D.

May 28, 1858.

KEEP IT
BEFORE THE LADIES!

THE largest assortment of fashionable Parasols in Bedford. Bought *for net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by,

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

May 28. New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of An Alias writ of Vend, Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One tract of Land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James Clark on the south east, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Snider and to be sold for cash, by WM. S. FLUCK

Sheriff's Office, May 28, '58 Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentory having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob T. Amick, late of St Clairsville in said county, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN AMICK, Executrix,
St. Clairsville,
GEO. R. OSTER, Executor,
Bedford.

May 28, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Dueals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Stiffler, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said Estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ROWZER, Adm'r

May 21, 1858.–f.*

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

1858. NEW STORE! 1858.

NEW GOODS FOR
Spring and Summer, 1858!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly, occupied by Rupp & Oster, an entirely

New and Brilliant Stock

Of desirable new style, French, British and American

DRY GOODS,

emracing a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part,

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, MADONA AND LAVELLA CLOTHS, ROBE A'QUILLA, OR SIDE STRIPES, DE LAINE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES, GINGHAM ROBES, LAWN ROBES, FRENCH DUCALS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, WHITE AND PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTS, JACONETS AND LAWNS NEW SPRING STYLES DE LAINES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c., &c.,

Together with a choice assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries,

Queensware, Cutlery, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

Having purchased our goods LOW FOR CASH, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We will sell exceedingly

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come and see for yourselves, and be convinced, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Cinghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths.	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!
Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.–3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 9, 1858. Principal.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS.
REED & MINNICH'S STORE.

THE very last arrival of SRING & SUMMER GOODS—bought at the right time, and in the right manner, to ensure fabrics worth buying and at fair prices—REED & MINNICH deal not in humbugs, clap traps or *bails*, but on actual inspection, you will find a heavy stock of

AMERICAN & FOREIGN GOODS,

of a very superior quality, and to be had at prices gratifying to the purchaser and remuncrative to the seller. Reed & Minnich will have nothing to do with giving some goods away, and putting the "Tariff" on somewhere else—good merchandise always ensures sales at living prices. *Come and See*, bring your CASH AND PRODUCE, and if you do not get cheap goods say there is no truth in this advertisement.

Dry Goods,—Dress Silks, Robe a Quillas, Madonas, Organdy Lawns, Delaines, Calicoes.

Dress Goods, and Trimmings, in great Variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Clothes and Jeans, Woolen and Canton Flannels, Sheetings, Muslins, Linens, for all purposes, Twillings, drillings, &c.

Queensware and Glassware,

an assortment unequalled in Bedford.

Boots and Shoes.

Reed & Minnich know how to buy boots and shoes of all styles. *Call and See.* They will speak for themselves.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

Sugars, of different qualities and prices, *Syrups, Molasses*, and every article in this line

We cannot enumerate all our goods. Call and we will show you free of charge, and feel happy to do so. Call and you will find yourself at the right place to buy.

May 7, 1858.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsame Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shaum	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille,	*Lavillas,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1.50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ *cents per yard.*

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ *to* 25 *per yard.*

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ *cts. per yard.*

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 *to* 12½ *cents per yard.*

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of* 5 *cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins.
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzemiro do do
Velvets do do
and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for		6¼	cts per	pound.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

MACHINE SHOP!

having formed a partner
le of "Dock & Ashcom" for
nducting a general

RY AND MACHINE

n the establishment recently erected
nard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford coun-
are now prepared to execute orders for
ASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every de-
scription. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.-3m.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!
Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear*.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Valuable Farm.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm, situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, five miles East of Bedford, 3 miles West of the town of Bloody Run, and three miles from the Plank Road leading to the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, thus affording easy facilities to the Eastern markets.

The farm contains

177 ACRES,

130 acres of which is cleared, and principally under good post and rail fence; the balance is well timbered, of which 75 acres is in clover and timothy, *all good strong limestone land*, which lays to the sun, with eastern exposure, and bounded south by the Juniata river.

The improvements are a large DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with back building attached, large and good *Stone Bank Barn*, new wagon-shed, corn-crib, drove stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, carriage house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good never-failing wells of water at the door and stable; also a fine orchard of grafted fruit.

This is one of the best and most desirable farms in Bedford County. A grist mill within a mile, and church and school house close by on the turnpike.

If not sold by the 1st of September, next, the property will be sold at public sale.

Possession given in time to put out fall crops.

TERMS easy. HENRY M. HOKE

May 21, 1858.

*** Chambersburg "Rep. and Transcript" adv. 3 months, and send bill to this office.

GREAT
ATTRACTION!
NEW AND CHEAP
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18, Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

TALK ABOUT

THE right place to buy, OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN'S New and handsome Store, *No. 1, Cheap side*, is THE place after all where you get your money back, to which fact crowds daily testify by their smiling countenances and *the loads of goods* they take with them, as they leave the New Store,

May 28. No. 1, Cheap side.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

Great Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers wond inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf.

Notice to Farmers!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit: All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the Warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The Mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the County.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, April 6, 1858.-c*

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. HENRY S. KING.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,

April 9, 1858. Principal.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Stiffler, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said Estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ROWZER, Adm'r

May 21, 1858.-6.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, Adm'r.

March, 26, 1858.-6t.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS,
AND TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes passed the 18th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of Bedford County hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Bedford County, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (14th day) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

Acres.	Ps.	Warralees or Owners.	Taxes.
		Bedford Township.	
300		Margaret Diehl.	$ 88
404		James Tubman.	6 80
95		Thos. J. Bonnett.	1 72
		Broadtop Township.	
150		James Entriken	13 20
8		James Entriken,	96
51		Wm. T. Daugherty,	15 22
399		John Belts,	5 40
63		Jacob Myers,	3 85
403		John Bollman,	15 00
402	140	Wm. Bunn	14 40
205	50	Wm. Lane,	6 74
30		Lewis T. Watson,	60
200		John Devereaux,	6 00
427		Mary Montgomery,	7 88
205		Newlan & Marshall,	5 00
421		John Montgomery,	8 92
339		Stephans & Co, in right of Shreaves,	10 16
30		Rathnell Wilson,	1 10
5		Aaron Evans,	12
265		Jos. Figard,	1 58
69		Wm. Figard,	2 34
39		Rathnell Wilson,	48
28		do do	36
100		do do	1 80
6	6	John King,	2 56
		Colerain Township.	
600		Sam'l Williams,	2 24
90		Jos. & Eman. Diehl,	84
45		Wm. Smith,	73
		Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½		John Sample,	5 96
		Hopewell Township.	
200		John Corby,	1 20
150		James Howard,	88
404		Richard Moan,	48
420		John Cheney,	52
404		Joseph Moan,	48
409½		Sam'l Moan,	48
424	35	Alex. Moan,	24
206½		John McIlney,	52
192		Timothy Mean,	24
200	54	Israel Moan,	28
196	50	Zach. Moan,	24
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24
212	20	John Boyd,	24
214	65	Wm. Davis,	24
216	60½	Isabella Davis,	24
220½		Wm. Piper,	28
238		John Hardin,	28
221		Ignatius Hardin.	28
434	125	James Wilson,	52
187	40	David Piper,	24
425		George F. Alberti,	1 20
402	57	Stephen Moan,	48
342		Dan'l Kerr,	9 60
60		Sam'l Livingston's heirs,	72
28		Geo. Wishart,	40
		Harrison Township.	
163		Nicholas Knight,	24
		Liberty Township.	
60		Abel Putt,	70
473	84	Hannah Alberti,	8 25
448		Mariah Alberti, 6	10 65
100		Geo. B. Kay,	1 48
		Londonderry Township.	
453		Joseph Gardner,	1 36
150		John Sadler,	1 80
		Napier Tp.	
		Abner Rodgers.	60
		East Providence Tp.	
200½		Thos. Logan,	88
403		Charles Evans,	1 20
402	46	Keziah Logan,	1 20
462	62	Charles Logan,	1 20
400	75	John Cavan,	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan.	1 20
338	38	Thos. Logan,	1 20
406	103	Alex. Cavan,	1 20
400		Ezekiel Cook,	1 20
30		Solomon Williams,	40
100		Jacob Ritchey,	36
717		Francis Gibbs,	16
406		Isaac Cavin,	1 20
		West Providence Tp.	
6		Wm. Paxton,	32
183		Dudley Daugherty,	2 82
		St. Clair Tp.	
4 Lots		Jacob Inks heirs,	48
204		David McRobert,	1 20
477		James Ross,	1 20
411		Wm. Saively,	1 20
62		Henry Koontz,	50
		Southampton Tp.	
200		James Riggs,	60
429		Paul Ward,	1 32
357		Patrick Ward,	1 08
351		Joseph Ward,	1 04
353		Jonathan Ward,	1 04
136		Isaac Hunter,	2 08
488		F. Clingerman,	1 20
		Union Tp.	
400		John Swaggart,	7 90
400		Leonard Swaggart,	10 64
266		Alex. Gardner,	3 90
16		Dr. Wm. Smith,	1 78
143		Sam'l Burket,	52
16		John Shee,	88
100		James Johnston,	2 58
150		Frederick Snider,	60
40		Jeremiah Jackson,	5 56
411½		Jacob Swaggart,	4 36
440		Wm. Pierson,	10 26
440		Ebenezer Branham,	11 68
420		Conrad Imler,	1 80
100		Christley Bowser,	9 72
200		George Laib,	1 34
100		Jacob Burket,	2 07
150		Peter Shoenberger,	1 84
143		Samuel Burket,	1 40
33		Hugh Porter,	4 02
439		Griffith Evans,	10 00
403¾		Philip Stine,	9 76
439		John Martin,	11 64
438		John Taylor,	10 32
439		Wilson Hunt,	10 32
438½		Alex. Scott,	10 22
427		Dr. P. Shoenberger,	2 96
124		do do	3 48
140		do do	48
		Middle Woodberry Tp.	
379		Daniel Montgomery,	19 04
401½		Wm. Montgomery,	31 14
172		——— McIlna,	14 39
117		Daniel Montgomery,	10 62
180		Daniel Montgomery,	4 80
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 72	4
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 74	14
		South Woodberry Tp.	
200	16½	Isabella Davis,	24
55	100	John S. Hetrick,	2
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24

April 9, 1858.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

STAGE OFFICE.
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞ A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous department, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞ Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.-zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.-zz.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLI ED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 Nbrth Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trdde.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2-4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.-tf.

Just Received at the New Firm,
REED & MINNICH'S.

An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades, 40 pieces of the latest style Calicoes and Ginghams. Also, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

April 9, 1858.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST published gratis, the 20th thousand: A few words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by *B. DE LANEY, M. D.*

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88, East 31st Street, New York City.

May 7, 1858.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Lutz, late of Snakespring Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL LUTZ,

May 21, 1858. Adm'r.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

Febrxary 15, 1856.

NEW FIRM.
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage.

J. M BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.-3m*

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream-of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Samuel Ketterman,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by peersons wishing to see him unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857-zz.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC
WAFERS.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c, &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857-zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by callisg on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see ths truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6.00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS